Primary Drinking Water Standards

Parameter	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level MCL	Actual Test Results	Likely Source:
Clarity				
Turbidity (ntu) (12) (TT)	n/a	5.0		Soil runoff.
Microbiological				
Total Coliform bacteria (<40 samples)	0	1		Naturally present in the environment.
% of samples positive (>40 samples	0	5.0		
Organic Chemicals				
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70		Runoff from agricultural herbicide.
Adipate (diethylhexyl) (ppb	400	400		Runoff from agricultural herbicide.
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2		Runoff from agricultural herbicide.
Aldicarb (ppb)	1	3		Runoff from agricultural herbicide.
Aldicarb Sulfone (ppb)	1	3		Runoff from agricultural herbicide.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide (ppb)	1	3		Runoff from agricultural herbicide.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3		Runoff from agricultural herbicide.
Benzene (ppb)	0	5		Discharge from factories, gasoline storage tanks, and landfills.
Benzo (a) Pyrene (2) (ppt)	0	200		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Bromate (ppb)	0	10		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40		Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5		Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2		Residue of banned termiticide.
Chloramines (ppm)	4	4		Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100		Discharge from chemical and agricultural factories.
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4		Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1		Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800		Water additive used to control microbes.
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200		Runoff from herbicides used on rights-of-way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb	0	400		Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (PAE) (ppb	0	6		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (2) (ppt)	0	200		Soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dichlorobenzene (p-) (ppb)	75	75		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichlorobenzene o- (Ortho-) (ppb)	600	600		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (ppb)	0	5		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloroethylene (1,1-) (ppb)	7	7		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloroethylene (Cis-1,2-) (ppb)	70	70		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloroethylene (Trans-1,2-) (ppb)	100	100		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5		Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Dichloropropane (1,2-) (ppb)	0	5		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7		Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Dioxin (3) (ppq)	0	30		Emissions from waste incineration, and discharge from chemical factories.
Diquat (4) (ppb)	20	20		Runoff from herbicide use.
Endothall (4) (ppb)	100	100		Runoff from herbicide use.
Endrin (ppb)	2	2		Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700		Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) (5) (ppt)	0	50		Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Glyphosate (3) (ppb)	700	700		Runoff from herbicide use.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60		Disinfection byproduct.
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400		Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)	0	200		Breakdown of Heptachlor.
Heptachlor/Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)	0	200		Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1		Discharge from chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50		Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane (ppt)	200	200		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, and livestock.
Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl-Ether (MTBE) (13) (ppb	35	35		Reformulated gasoline additive.
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	200	200		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1		Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram (ppb)	500	500		Herbicide runoff.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (ppt	0	500		Runoff from landfills. Discharge of waste chemicals.
Silvex (2,4,5-TP) (ppb)	50	50		Residue of banned herbicide.
Simazine (ppb)	4	4		Herbicide runoff.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100		Discharge from rubber and plastic factories. Leaching from landfills.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) established by EPA: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health This is not the acceptable regulatory compliance limi

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. This is used to determine compliance

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminant

Variance of Waiver: State or U.S. EPA permission not to meet MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions (e.g. waiver to filtration

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water (e.g. turbidity

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow (e.g. lead, copper

Concentrations: In this report, most of the quantities are expressed as ppm, ppb, ppt and pCi/ These are measure of organics, inorganics or radiation activity per a fixed amount of wate

Parts per Million (ppm): Is the equivalent of one drop of chemical per every 10 gallons

Parts per Billion (ppb): Is the equivalent of one drop of chemical per every 10,000 gallons

Parts per Trillion (ppt): Is the equivalent of one drop of chemical per every 10,000,000 gallons

Picocurries per Liter (pCi/l): Is a measure of the amount of naturally occuring radiation per liter of wate

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (ntu): Turbidity Units are the measurement of cloudiness in the water

Primary Drinking Water Standards (CONTINUED)

Parameter	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level MCL	Actual Test Results	Likely Source:
Organic Chemicals (continued)				
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	0	5		Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1		Discharge from petroleum factories.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (8) (ppb)	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-) (ppb)	70	70		Discharge from textile finishing factories
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (TCA) (ppb)	200	200		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (ppb)	3	5		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	0	5		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2		Leaching from PVC piping. Discharge from plastic factories.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10		Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.
Inorganic Chemicals				
Antimony (ppb)	0	6		Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, and solder.
Arsenic (ppb) (15)	0	10		Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Asbestos (1) (MFL)	7	7		Decay of asbestos cement water mains. Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4		Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5		Discharge from metal refineries, galvanized pipes, waste batteries and paints. Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (7) (ppm) [ ] sites failed out of [ ] samples	AL = 1.3	AL = 1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Cyanide(ppb)	200	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories. Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (6) (ppm)	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Lead (7) (ppb) [ ] sites failed out of [ ] samples	0	AL = 15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2		Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from refineries and factories, landfills.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion from natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2		Leaching from ore processing sites. Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
Radionuclides				
Gross Alpha Activity (9) (pCi/l	0	15		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Radium 226/228 (Combined) (pCi/l)	0	5		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Uranium (10) (ug/l)	0	30		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Radon (16) (pCi/l)	300	4,000		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Other				
Cryptosporidium/Giardia (11)	0	0		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical Parameters				
Chloride (ppm)	250	250		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Iron (ppb)	300	300		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Manganese (ppb)	50	50		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Silver (ppb)	100	100		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Sodium (ppm)	100	100		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Sulfate (ppm)	250	250		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	500		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Zinc (ppm)	5	5		Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Physical Parameters				
Color (units)	15.0	15.0		
pH	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5		

Footnotes:

(1) Asbestos: State wide waiver to testing in Maine. Only those systems with asbestos pipe need te
(2) Dibromochloropropane: State wide waiver granted to Maine
(3) Dioxin/Glyphosate: State wide waiver granted to Maine
(4) Diquat/Endothall: Testing only required if potato growing occurs in watershed
(5) Ethylene Dibromide: Testing only required for ground water systems. State wide waiver for surface water systems in Main
(6) Fluoride: Fluoride levels must be maintained between 1-2 ppm, for those water systems that fluoridate the wate
(7) Lead/Copper: Action levels are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action leve
(8) Total Trihalomethanes: Sum of Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chlorodibromomethane and Chloroform, can not exceed 80 ppb.
(9) Gross Alpha: Action level over 5pCi/l requires testing for Radium. Action level over 15pCi/l requires testing for Uranium and Rado
(10) Uranium: The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard of 30 ppb, in December 2000. Water systems must meet this new standard by December 2003
(11) Cryptosporidium, Giardia, Legionella - Surface Waters Only, Ground waters required to test or exempt before 199
(12) Turbidity: Surface waters only; 1.49 ntu for Slow Sand or AFT, 0.549 ntu for Conventional or Direct Filtration; 5.0 ntu for unfiltered surface/ground water system
Turbidity (continued): Surface water supplies must meet the treatment technique level in 95% of the samples take
(13) MTBE: State of Maine MCL standard of 35 ppb was adopted in February 1998.
(14) MFL: Million Fibers per Liter
(15) Arsenic: The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard of 10 ppb, in October 2001. Water systems must meet this new standard by January 2006
(16) Radon: The U.S. EPA is proposing setting lower standards for public drinking water between 300-4,000 pCi/L
The State of Maine currently recommends treatment for Radon levels in drinking water above 20,000 pCi/L